D. S. Larned, Paymaster of the United States Army at Louisville, Ky. The Paymaster General of the army says be has proved himself very efficient. Adjutant Jefferds, of the Fifty-ninth New York Volun-

teers, has been promoted for meritorious conduct from regimental adjutant to the position of Assistant Adjutant

moral, with the rank of captain. GENERAL MEAGHER ASSULTED COMMAND OF HIS

BRIGADE. At the formal reception, in General Summer's division. this afternoon, of Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher, whose appointment has been recently confirmed by the Senate, the Irish brigade made a grand demonstration. The General had refused to assume confirmed of the brigade until after his appointment was confirmed. Since those Irish regiments went on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and joined General Sumner's division, Colo-nel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth, has been acting Brigadior General. At noon to-day General Mesgher, accompanied by Major Warrington, Captain Treamor, Dr. Reynolds, of the Eighty-eighth regiment, who is to be Brigade Sur-geon; Major O'Neill, commander of the batteries; Cap-tains Hogan and McMahon, and several other artillery officers, left the Ebbett House, in this city, and rode over the Long Bridge to the camp ground. General Shields joined the party on the ground. The brigade was drawn up in line, on a com-When General Meagher and escorts, splendidly mounted were riding up the Hill, the brigade crowning the brow with bristling bayonets, presented a brilliant appear appearance. He was received by Colonel Nugent, who de a cream colored charger. The General and party rode along the line, after which the troops marched in review. The men were in excellent spirits. Each of the regiments looked remarkably well. The Sixty third was under command of Lieut. Colonel Fowler. Lieut. Colonel Burke, recently of the Thirty-seventh New York regi-ment, who has just been appointed Colonel of the Sixty-third, in place of Colonel Enright, will take command of the regiment to-morrow. The Irish flag and the Stars and Stripes were carried side by side in each When General Shields arrived on the ground the brigade marched in review again. After the review the officers of the different regiments came forward and the command of the brigade to General Meagher.

Gen. Shields was introduced to the officers and men, to whom he made a few appropriate remarks. He expressed his delight at the performances he had witnessed re was material in the men, he said, to make an excellent brigade, but they required drilling in some indis-pensable manœuvres to render them thoroughly efficient n the battle field. If the officers would handle it well he would say for the men that the brigade would do honor to the two nations whose hag they intended to support, and whose honor was to some extent committed to their hands. He enjoined upon them to see to it that, so far be disgraced.

The troops cheered him enthusiastically. They also gave hearty cheers for General Meagher, followed by cheers for each of the colonels. The troops then re-turned to their quarters. The Irish brigade will be held as the reserve of the division.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The report made from the Committee on Commerce to day by Representative Ward is averse to the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, but advocates an enlargement of its commercial connections, with a view to render the reciprocity more certain and substantial. It discusses the extent, population, position and resources of the gether with other questions, including the right of the United States to a just reciprocity and the fiscal ressons for an American or continental system.

It appears that the value of Canadian productions has

increased twenty per cent by the treaty. While the United States tax Canadian productions \$25,000 per annum. Canada, taxes our productions \$1,000,000, and also has an unfair system of discrimination against the United States. The report was recommitted for the

DEATH OF A SOLDIER. Private Alfred Sawyer, of Company P, Second Maine egiment, died to-day. His remains will be interred in the camp burial ground at Hall's Hill.

PEMALE CONTRABANDS.

Four female contrabands this morning came within our picket lines at Barrett's Hill. General Morell sent them to the custody of the Provest Marshal of this city.

ABTILLERY PRACTICE. Captain Griffin's battery did some more splengid shooting to-day at Miner's Hill. They fired a dozen rounds with shrapnel shell from two twelve pounder Parrott guns, at a tree sixteen bundred yurds distant. All the

RETURN OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL SKILLEN.
Lieutenant Colonel Skillen, of the Fourteenth regiment
New York Volunteers, who met with an accident last Deper, while on picket duty, having recovered from his disability, reported himself for duty to-day. In his absence the regiment built him a tasteful log cabin. He was warmly welcomed on his return, and responded by a handsome collation.

ing metted, led to a very general turnout of troop across the river. Generals Hancock and Martindale ha each a brigade drill. It has been nearly three weeks since there has been such a turnout of soldiers, the mud and weather for this time having compelled temporary cessation of drills.

ARRIVAL OF EX-CONGRESSMAN STEVENSON Among the arrivals in the city to-day was that of ex Congressman John T. Stevenson, of Kentucky

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1862.

WHE NATIONAL FINANCES. Mr. CARLILE, (Union) of Va., moved to take up the reso lution he offered some time since in regard to the finance. of the country. He said he offered the resolution to call the attention of the Senate to the finances of the country. The expenses of the country were now at the rate of fifty millions of dollars a month. He (Carlile) had fifty millions of dollars a month. He (Carlile) had hoped ere this to have had some plan from the Secretary of the Treasury for the relief of the finances of the country; but the only plan proposed by him is the issue of paper currency. He (Mr. Carlile) was opposed to any union of the government and the banks. He was not willing that the government should be dependent on the banks. If the government depends on an irredocmaple paper issue financial ruin must follow. He advocated the passage of his resolution, as affording a safe and sound ge of his resolution, as affording a safe and sound for specie currency. The resolution was referred to the Committee on

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The wisst four academy litt.

Mr. Freshner, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy without amendment, and the bill was passed.

The presentation of amenicans at the freent course, Mr. Sumber, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution calling on the President to furnish the Senate the recent correspondence relative to the presentation of American citizens at the Court of France.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Shemmar, (rep.) of Ohio, called for the reading of the night section, which reduces the salaries of officers and all persons employed in the army and many ten percent during the rebellion. He said if that was all the reduction Congress was willing to make he would acquiecce. But this would preserve all the inequalities of the old system of compensation new fixed by a hundred different bills. He thought if this bill should be passed these inequalities would be fixed and the old system of mileage kept in force. We should now take in hand a general system of reduction and retrenchment in our expenses. The catimates for the expenses of the next fixed year were five hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and we know that this will be increased by various bills. The is five three the currency of the country, three times more than the coin in the country, and more than the expenses of Great Britain during the war with Napolecce.

Here the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid ever.

ADDITION OF THE RESOLUTION EXPELLING SENATOR PRIGHT.
The case of Mr. Bright was taken up.
Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. L. said that he had arrived at the conclusion that he must vote for the resolution, though he should do so with a great deal of pain. In times like these the Senate should not be filled with men the least suspected of disloyativ. He (Mr. Authory) should vote on the simple record of the letter. He thought that any Senator who could write such a lotter as that to such a want and to such a traiter was sufficient or seat in the Senate.

Hankes, (rep.) of N. Y., said that he did not rise Mr. Hames, (rep.) of N. Y., and that he did not recommend that the discussion has palead. It only needs a formal vote to indicate the determination of the Senate. The Senator from Indicus to be expelled, and nothing further need be said to control the action of the Senate. But some questions have been introduced here that were entirely irrelevant. Some Senator is the partisan. Mr. Harris then alluded to the Senator in the partisan. Mr. Harris then alluded to the Senator in the partisan. Mr. Harris then alluded to the Senator from Massachusotts (Mr. Sammer) as more becoming a prosecuting attorney.

These speeches seemed to him (Mr. Harris) like hearing a blow on a fallen foe. The senator from Kentucky (Mr. Bavis) has made something like a dozen speeches in relation to the pending subject, and he appeared to be the lation to the pending subject, and he appeared to be the senior counsel in the protecution. He (Mr. Davis) had senior counsel in the protecution. He (Mr. Davis) had visited the cotamittee rooms to secure ovidence to impeach manly testimony. The Chairman of the Committee on Flezice had referred to the speech of the Senator from Tennesse (as. Johnson), asthat of a man of a noble and lofty and soif sacrificing spirit, but he to had stopped lofty and soif sacrificing spirit, but he to had stopped astide. Mr. Harris had seed extracts from the speeches of Senators Johnson, Wilmot and Summer, and contended that it would be a dangerous precedent to set—to Cypel a Senator without being guilty. The case had not a parallel, either in that of Poik or Breckinridge. But the question was already settled, and he (Mr. Harris) did not choose to discuss it any longer. But there was a matter somewhat connected with the subject personal to himself. An attempt had been made by the Legislature of his State to realimate his stiffened corpse. Legislative of his state to realimate his stiffened corpse. Legislative of his fatal decirine of State rights. What would be the result of mistructins were a specious emanation of the well nigh fatal decirine of State rights. What would be the result of mistructing him what to do was concerned, it was not important that he should know. The circumstances under which the attempt had been made at his (Mr. Harris)' to do was concerned, it was not important that he should know. The circumstances under which the attempt had been made at his (Mr. Harris)' to would income to save the State, and, perhaps, its humble representation was extraordinary. Nineteen of his colleagues in the House, and his personal and political release has a subject to the control of the read of the country is an o

peace and the restoration of the constitution as our fathers understood it. I did not support the President, but it is the work of patriotism to give to the administration, in this hour of evil, a fair, impartial and energetic

support. I desire to support the President in his manner of the policy, because that of all others is the stimperiant measure that can be presented to the attention of the people. Money manner to the attention of the disband. The constitution will be overturned, the country ruined, and the national life destroyed. I am disposed to support every measure of finance having for its object a vigorous presented for the war and the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the constitution. We must, to attain upon the basis of the constitution. We must, to attain that end, create a currency, create a public debt, and a scheme of just taxation, to meet the requirements of the should be the control of the control

with 56 votes nown. (Cries of "Good," "Good." "In lope it will.")

Mr. Spallansul—The object of this motion is simply that we might limit this debate, with a view to take a vote at one o'clock to-morrow. I intend to go back into committee, and then go to a vote.

Mr. Loveror, (rep.) of Ill.—The substance of this motion is simply this—to allow certain favorites to speak. Mr. Loveror, (rep.) of Ill.—The substance of this motion is simply this—to allow certain favorites to speak otherwise discovered and a dorson members objecting or otherwise discovered and a dorson members objecting or otherwise discovered and a vote on the amendments, short speaches will be allowed, as usual on other bills. Everybody will have an opportunity to speak to the amendments.

Mr. Whight, (Inion) of Pa., said that he had voted to sustain the President in suspending the writ of habeas corpus, in declaring cortain ports blockaded, and for other extreme measures justified by the public necessities. Now they were called upon, according to the torms of this bill, to declare it constitutional and legal to make money out of paper. He (Mr. Wright) did not feel justified in going so far as to cast his vote for any such measure. He would vote for taxation to the uttermost limits. We have the means, the property and the money. But the issue of the paper money now proposed would bring upon the country worse ruin than the rebels have aiready thrown upon it. The notes authorized by this bill are payable at no place or time, and are made a legal tender in payment of all debts. He argued that according to the constitution they could not make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. The principal substance of the gentleman's remarks was in support of Mr. Pondieton's arguments upon the unconstitution, and the committee of the proper value and the anything but what it is to declared. The first payable at no place or time, and are made a legal tender in payment of all debts. He argued that according to the constitution they could not make a payable at

## THE GRAND PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The Gayeties of the Republican Court-The Dames, Demoiselles, Diplomats, Dignitaries of State, and Army and Naval Officers-Elegant Toilettes and Brilliant Uniforms and Decora tions-Generous and Hearty Hospitality at the White House.

&c.,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1862. The exhibition of the republican court of America a the White House this evening was a truly brilliant array of fashion, beauty and manliness. It was not a soires damante, as the would be knowing ones have styled it. The parlors and the East Room were comfortably crowd-Such a display of elegance and taste and loveliness has perhaps never before been witnessed within the walls of the White House. The guests began to arrive about nine o'clock, the hour named in the cards of invitation. Directly the carriage way was lined with the equipages of Ministers and Generals and citizens, and a constant stream poured into the dressing rooms, and from them into the East Room.

Soon after nine o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln took

their position near the centre of the East Room, began to receive the congratulations of guests. The President were a bland and pleased expression. He greeted the guests with courteous warmth, and chatted familiarly with many whom he recognized as old friends. He was attired in a plain suit of black. Mrs. Lincoln received the company with graceful courtesy. She was dressed in a magnificent white satin robe, with a black flounce half a yard wide, looped with black and white bows, a low corange trimmed with black lace, and a bouquet of cape myrtle on her bosom. Her headdress was a wreath of black and white flowers, with a bunch of cape myrtle on the right side. The only ornaments were a cklace, carrings brooch and bracelets, of pearl. The dress was simple and elegant. The half mourning style was assumed in respect to Queen Victoria, whose eldest son had so lately been a guest at the Presidential mansion, and whose re-presentative was one of the most distinguished among

the guests on this occasion.

Few, if any, of the diplomatic corps were absent. Pro minent among those present were the Right Hon. Lord Lyons, Mr. Henry Mercier, Mr. Edward De Stoecki, Mr. Roest von Limburg, Senor Tassara, Count Piper, Mr. Rangioff, Chevalier Certinatti, Mr. Blondeel von Cuele brocck and Senor Romero. Thus all the European Powers

and Moxico were fully represented.

Except generals commanding divisions, there were present but few army officers. Conspicuous among them, and the centre of observation wherever he moved, was General McClellan. All who had never before seen him were anxious that he should be pointed out, and the fair faces of many of his most levely countrywomen were turned with approving smiles upon the youthful General Commanding wherever he stood. He was accompanied by Mrs. McClellan, whose animated manuer, and features sparkling with intelligence and soulfulness, divided the admiration accorded to her hero husband. Among the other military gentlemen present were noticeable Generals Marcy, Slocum, Andrew Porter, Fitzjohn Porter, Van Rousselaer, Stone, McDowell and Smith; and among the uniforms was that of Capt. Grif. fin, the commander of the celebrated battery, accompa pied by his youthful and blooming bride. Gen. Shields was also present, in undress uniform, and upon his arm as he passed was a lovely girl, Miss Stewart, the

nicce of the Assistant Secretary of War, Col. Scott.

Amidst the throng were Senators and Representatives,
distinguished citizens, and beautiful as well as celebrated women, from nearly every State. Maine was represented by Mrs. and Miss Hamlin, wife and daughter of the Vice President; Massachusetts contributed Mrs. Senator Wil-son, Mrs. Senator Rice, and Mrs. Digelow Lawrence, who was attired plainly, but elegantic Mrs. Sonator Rice, and Mrs. Bigelow Lawrence, The ice in Williamsburg was in good condition yesterwas attired plainly, but elegantly, in a day, and was well attended. Another fancy dress entage.

the issues. Do this and you will find the gold run along the control of the country is abuse. (rep.) of Me., said that it was quite necessary to brates. (rep.) of Me., said that it was quite necessary to brates. (rep.) of Me., said that it was quite necessary to brates. (rep.) of Me., said that it was quite necessary to brates. (rep.) of Me., said that it was quite necessary to brates. (rep.) of Me., said that it was quite necessary to brates. (rep.) of Me., said that it was quite necessary to be a control of the tax gatherer we must borrow. Before 2nd the country of the tax gatherer we must borrow. Before 2nd the country of the tax gatherer we must borrow. Before 2nd the country of the tax gatherer we must borrow. Before 2nd the country of the gatherer we must borrow. Before 2nd the four outper chants are only the midd mean. ("Shearer thanks are only the midd mean." ("Shearer thanks are only the midd mean." ("Shearer thanks are involved, in a great dayree, the prosperity mean and the properity of the country for generations to come, no less than geomiary all the material intervate of the boards of the countrolable incoessity. To dispose of the boards of the countrolable incoessity. To dispose of the boards of the countrolable incoessity. To dispose of the boards of the countrolable incoessity. To dispose of the government and the people, which will establish our prosperity upon a firm foundation, and give strength and stability to our institutions. Let up not disappoint, in this moment of peril, the just expectations of the American people.

Mr. SPALLIDING, (rep.) of N. Y., addressing the committee, said.—In law received a not from the Secretary of the Treasury, intimating that it is absolutely necessary to press this measure received and soft make the committee, said.—The committee, said the locate my be limited.

Mr. Horr w. (from the committee rise, so that when it sits again the dobate may be limited.

Mr. Horr w. (from the committee rise, so that when it sits again the dobate may be limited.

Mr. Horr w. liled and ornamented with flowers.

Prominent among the decorations and candy ernaments were the following:—

A representation of a United States steam frigate of forty guns, with all sails set, and the flag of the Union

forty guns, with an said so, and flying at the main.

A representation of the Hermitage.

A warrior's helmet, supported by cupids.

A Chinese Pagoda.

Double cornucopias, resting upon a shell, supported by mermaids, and surmounted by a crystal star.

A rustic pavilien.

The Goddess of Liberty, elevated above a simple but elegant shrine, within which was a life like fountain of

water.

A magnificent candelabra, surmounted by an elegan vase of flowers and surrounded by tropical fruits and birds, tastefully arranged and sustained by kneeling cupids, holding in their hands a chain of flower wreaths A fountain of four consecutive bowls, supported by water nymphs—an elegant composition of nougat Pari-

A beautiful basket, laden with flowers and fruits

mounted upon a pedestal supported by swans.

Besides these there were twenty or thirty ornaments of cake and candy, delicately conceived and exquisitely executed. The designs of creams, jellies and ices were nultiform and elegant.

At two o'clock the party is still going on. The festivity is unchecked. The lateness of the hour precludes a further

## THE CASE OF COLONEL CORCORAN.

Boston, Feb. 5, 1862.

emonstration in Faneuil Hall to-night. The old Cradle of Liberty was crowded to its largest capacity. Mayor Wightman presided, supported by sixty Vice Presidents.

The Mayor resited the circumstances attending the capture and imprisonment of Colonel Corcoran, and lamented that by the act of our government that noble man and the hostages with him were now imprisoned in a felon's the hostages with him were now imprisoned in a felon's cell, because we insist upon holding the prisoners of the Savannah as pirates, and not as prisoners of war. The now threat upon the lives of Colonel Corcoran and the others proved that this meeting was timely. He denounced in indignant terms the infamous demand made by Jeff. Davis that the bridge burners of Missour; should be placed upon the same footing with the hostages of Colonel A. O. Breweter, and made a stirring speech. He said it was pitifully said that these men should, by the action of the federal cov. ernment, be held to eke out their lives in more than an justrien prison. The President could do no more magnanimous act, none more popular, than to take mea-sures for their immediate release.

Hon. Benjamin Hallett sent a letter, in which he claimed that the watchword should be, "Free Corcoran,

claimed that the watchword should be, "Free Corcoran, free Wilcox and the other colonels." There were hopes for them now, for since the call for this meeting the Hatteras prisoners had been released from Port Warren. Why not now send Barron back to release Colonel Corcoran He contended that the Savannah prisoners were not pirates by any law of war. Mr. Hallett quoted a private letter, which stated that the hostages were confined in a cell seventeen feet by eleven; that for two months these brave men never saw the light of day, and yet they have never lost their Christian fortitude, nor suffered the first complaint to be made to the government. The exchange of prisoners was no concession. The President could not do an act more humane than to take immediate measures for the release of the hostage colonels.

Judge Russell said in time of war he knew not how to criticize the government; he only knew how to support if. He trusted the government would act more promptly for the release of Colonel Corcoran, and his fellow heat gags, and the country would once more see that galant man at the head of his regiment, yea at the head of a brigade, an Irish brigade, doing deeds worthy of the field of Fontenoy. This brave nan was taken of a brigade, an Irish brigade, doing deeds worthy of the field of Fontenoy. This brave nan was taken

hostages, and the country would once more see that galant man at the head of his regiment, yea at the head of a brigade, an Irish brigade, doing deeds worthy of the field of Fontency. This brave man was taken prisoner because there was one military movement he did not know how to obey—the order to retreat. He asked the release of Colonet Corcoran as a proper tribute of gratitude and justice for the services rendered by the adopted citizens in their hour of national peril.

Hen, John C. Tucker asked why it was that Boston called a meeting for Col. Corcoran's release, and his own almost native State had not? He would say it was not the fault of New York. In December last ex-Governor Chiford, of Massachusetts, Judge Denning and Mr. O'Gormon, vis ted Washington and informed the government that a-meeting of this character was to be held in New York, and they were told if they were to forego their intent, immediately would be taken for the release of the prisoners they wanted, and Colonel Corcoran is not yet released. He would say, however, act with great prudence, and not blame the government; it might be that these mighty measures were perfected for there release. He could not have the meeting act hastily. In the name of Irishmen, he said, let us not show ingratitude, and call only for the release of Colonel Corcoran, but for all the heatages with him. They are all in the same plight. There is no Irishman, no Yankee now. They will hear the same groans if they die, the same hospital, if wounded, and there is one thing, Irishmen will have for then.

A sories of resolutions were reported asserting the regard of the adopted citizens of Massachusetts for the constitution and the Union, landatory of Colonel Cocoran and his brave regiment, concluding with the following

resolutions.—
Resolved, That it is the voice of this meeting that the President of the United States should take immediate steps to facilitate the liberation of the patient and uncomplaining Col. Corcoran and his fellow prisoners, and this they ask it the name of the thousands of loyal Irish citizens throughou the country, in the name of his dear kindred and faithful friends, and in the name of his sufferings. The resolutions were adopted by acclaims iso.

Resolved, That they be gransmitted to the President of the
United States, with the earnest squest that he will interpose
the orecutive fower to obtain the release of Colonels Coronran, Loe and others with them, now held as hostages in rebel

Prisons.

It being now half-past nine o'clock the Mayor announced that General Butler had asked permission to shelter the Maine Eighth regimest, which had just arrived; in the Cradle of Liberty.

The meeting was then dissolved, after three cheers for the Hon. Benjamin Butler. There were no less than four thousand persons who participated in this demonstration.

Continuation of the Skating Carnival.
THE ICE ON CENTRAL PARK—A LARGE CONCOURSE
OF PROPIR—THE LADIES' SKATING MATCE—THE
ICE AT WILLIAMSBURG—CURLING, ETC.

The skating furor still continues with as great an ex-citement as before. The nearer the end of the season approaches, the greater seems to be the desire of the people to participate in the sport. The official number of pedestrians up to six o'clock yesterday evening was fifty. five thousand, and, as the remainder of the evening was charming as regards the weather, nearly eight thousand more persons visited the ice after that hour. Diana, being twenty-four hours older than on the previous evening, had increased in stature, and shed forth lustre enough to eclipse the calciums, which were, perhaps ing, had increased in stature, and shed forth lustre enough to eclipse the calciums, which were, perhaps with jealousy, accordingly put out, or rather did not shoot their countenances at all. Puring the afternoon a new lady skater appeared on the upper pond, and created quite an excitement by her grace and elegance. She was best known under the soubriquet of 'Le Fetit Patiener,' but her roal name we understand to be Miss Jonnie Bishop, of this city. Whenever she began skating a ring was at once attempted to be formed around her, to avoid which she would glide off to a distance and skate by herself. Boubtiess, if this lady would attempt to win the prize at the match, she would be victorious.

Speaking of the ladies' skating match, it is as well to amnounce that, weather permitting, it will come off en Saturday afternoon next. Several ladies' names are registered, and are those of very respectable persons, well known in the city. Mone others are allowed to compete. The list will be kept open till the morning of the nanch. One of the oldest members of the Philadelphia Skating Club was to have arrived last evening, and it is expected he may be induced to be one of the purious of the contest. Impartiality is therefore to be looked for by the competitors.

Skaters, when they take off their skates for the purpose of indulging in sliding, should not carry them loosely in their hands, as several ugly blows have been inflicted during the season by persons slipping, thereby caosing their skates to fif everywhere within the limit of the straps.

themselves as to excite but little attention from out-siders. Such has been the case from the beginning of the season.

The funeral of Adjutant George F. Hodges, of the Massachusetts Eighteenth regiment, who died of fover on the Sist uit, at Hall's Hill, Va. took place at Dr. Putnam's church at Roxbury, this afternoon. The deceased was twenty-five years old, and a soon of A. D. Hodges, President of the Washington Bank.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotterles.

Kentucky. Extra Chass 33--feb. 5, 1862.
44, 40, 31, 29 59, 39, 23, 72, 68, 71, 53, 16.
49, 20, 25, 74, 54, 35, 36, 1, 30, 43, 47, 59, 24.

Girculars sent free of charge by addressing extent of Murray, Eddy & Oc.,

Covington, K5., or St. Louis. Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries.

JOSEPH BATES, Broker.

19 Wall street (up starte), New York.

To Job Printers.—Stereotype Copies of the beautiful border of the Carriers' New Year's Address of the New York Herald are now ready for saie. The border consists of twenty-four elegant portraits of the most prominent generals and civilians engaged in the restoration of the Union, and is admirably adapted to the wants of job printers. Price \$25. Proof sheets of the border sent to all whe wish to purchase. Apply to Oharles Craske, Steroetypes, 181 William spreet, New York.

At Jeffers', 573 Broadway, Ludies' Bal-moral Boots, \$2 and \$2 50; Misses', \$1 75 and \$1 59; Ohs. dren's, \$1 25 and \$1 37. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

Commodore Nutt is the most attractive card Barnum has ever had at the Museum. Yesterday he was visited by over one thousand persons, and yet he was graceful and captivating to the last.

Wedding Cards.—Great Inducements.— Elegant styles and low prices, at J. EVERDRIL'S, 30 Breadway, corner of Duane street.

Photographic Albums for Cartes de Vi-ite from 75c, to \$15. Great number of elegant styles manu-actured by A. DOWLING, 65 and 67 Nassau street. Trade upplied.

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tebeco.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all purities, for sale by all tobacco and sear dealers, as wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water six

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restores and World's Hair Dressing excel all other preparations for the hair. Depot, 198 Greenwich street.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss-A Clean Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss—A Closs, white and elegant chemical preparation for promoting the growth, juxurinnes and beauty of the hair. For dressing the stark, keeping it moist and in place, and importing to it a riob allky softness and highly beautiful justrethere is anothing consist in it. It is unlike any of the alcohol and oil preparations. Seek at 25 cents a bottle, by all the principal retail druggiets. Wholesale Agents, Kitchen, Tyler & Co., 148 Chambers St.; Dixon, Fraser & Hailett, 149 Chambers street, Very liberal discount to dealers. Tormacath, Orders from reliable houses, addressed to C. P. FAY, (he mist, New York city, will proceive attention.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the World. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and ap-piled at BATCHELOR'S Wig factory, 16 Bond street, Cristadoro's Hatr Dyc, Wigs and Tou poes, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dy privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Use Lyon's Katharion if You Wish a Beautiful Head of Hair. It is without question the finest Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom youth or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying complexion and skin, 439 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown; Infallible Organic for the hair. Depot, No. 1 Barcley stand. Sold by all druggists.

Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Symbol has no equal on earth for your suffering child. It gives immediate rest from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels and invigorates the whole system.

"A Slight Cold"—Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a most valuable article; especially so at this season of the year, when cough, colds, bronchitis, influenza, horseness and sore throat are se prevalent. The troches give sure and almost immediate relief.

A. DEMAREST'S NEW STYLE WEDDING CARDS A LL HEADACHES AND OTHER NERVOUS AFFEC tions, Inflamed Eyes, Deafness and Sore Throats cure without medicine by Dr. WHEELER, 175 Bleecker street.

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